JAVA GOV^T. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was geteekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1813.* [NO. 45.

ADDITIONAL
Custom-house Regulations.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to admit the free Exportation of Specie, from and after the 1st January 1813, from the Port of Batavia, on payment of an Export Duty of 10 per cent.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Assist. Sec. to Govt.

BYVOEGSEL
Tot de In en Uitgaande Regten.

HET heeft den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur behaagt, den vrye uitvoer te vergunnen van gemunt geld uit de haven van Batavia van en na den 1ste January 1813, tegens de betaling eener geregtigheid van 10 per cent.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Ass. Sec. van het Gouv.

Advertisement.

A Quantity of Seed Wheat having been received by Government from Bengal; Notice is hereby given, that small quantities will be delivered to individuals on application to the Residents at Samarang and Sourabaya.

This indulgence is granted solely for the purpose of introducing Wheat into more general cultivation, and it is consequently expected that persons who take advantage of this offer will subsequently prove that the Wheat has actually been applied to that purpose.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

C. ASSEY,
Secretary.

BATAVIA, Dec. 16, 1812.

Advertentie.

BY het Gouvernement een hoeveelheid Tarwe van Bengalen ontvangen zynde, zoo wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat daarvan kleine hoeveelheden zullen worden uitgereikt aan zoodanige particulieren, als daartoe verzoek zullen doen aan de Residenten van Samarang en Sourabaya.

Het oogmerk dezer vergunning strekt eenlyk om daardoor de culture der Tarwe meer algemeen intevoeren, en er wordt derhalve verwacht. dat een ieder, die zich dit aanbod ten nutte gemaakt heeft, naderhand blyken zal geven dat de Tarwe werkelyk tot voorschreven einde gebruikt is.

Batavia den 16de December 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Gouverneur.
C. ASSEY, *Secretaris.*

Advertisement.

FOR Sale, two Bills of Exchange on the Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy at Madras, for the amount of Spanish Dollars 427 2, and 356 96.

For further particulars enquire at the Office of the undersigned, Accountant at Batavia. J. G. BAUER.

Advertentie.

ZYN te bekomen twee Wissels op den Commissaris van zyn Majesteits Zeemagt te Madras, ten bedragen van Spaansche Dalers 427. 2 en Spaansche Dalers 356. 96. Kunnende nadere onderrigting deswegens worden erlang, op het Burouw van den ondergetekende Boekhouder General te Batavia.

J. G. BAUER.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Sale of Lands in Crawang, formerly advertised to take place on the 1st January, is postponed to Monday the 16th of that month, on which day they will be put up together with the lots intended to be sold in the Batavia Regencies at the Stad house, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

C. ASSEY, *Secretary.*

BATAVIA, Dec. 18 1812.

HIERNEVENS wordt bekend gemaakt dat de verkoop van Land in het Crawangsche, welke moest plaats grypen op den 1 January van het volgende jaar, is uitgesteld tot Maandag den 16 January daaraanvolgende, op welke dag de bovengenoemde Landen, tegelykertyd met de in de Regentschappen te verkopene stukken Lands op het Stadhuis publick zullen verkogt worden ten 10 uren voor de middag.

Op order van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur,

BATAVIA, Dec. 18, 1812.
C. ASSEY, *Secretaris.*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Packets are open for the reception of letters to England direct on the Honorable Company's Extra Ship Juliana.

C. ASSEY,
Assistant Secretary to Govt.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, late Superintending Surgeon on this Island, or having just demands on the same, are directed to give in their claims and pay their debts without delay to the Town Major of Batavia.

THOS. OTHO. TRAVERS,
Town-Major.

RYSWICK, Dec. 26, 1812.

DESERTED.

FROM Captain Lane's Quarters, on the morning of the 27th Nov. last,

GILBERT,

Private Caffree Soldier, belonging to His Majesty's Bourbon Regiment; about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and rather thick lips.

DRESS.

A black round hat, and occasionally blue and brown nankeen.

Intimation has been received, that the above deserter proceeded with the troops which left this on the 3d instant for Duke of York's Island, and that every reason is apprehended, that he was seduced by some person or persons unknown. The usual reward will be given for his apprehension.

GEORGE LANE, *Captain,*
69th Regt.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren of wel schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van wylen den Heer P. VAN HUET, in Desselfs leeven Chiurgyn Majoor by het voormalige Gouvernement, te Amboina, gelieven daar van opgave te doen aan Desselfs Testamentaire Executeur J. J. BOHL, binnen den tyd van 10 Daagen alhier, en daarna tot twee Maanden naar dato deeser te Sourabaya, alwaar hy woonagtie en Capitein der Burgery is.

Batavia den 31 December 1812.
J. J. BOHL.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Proprietor of the late Hotel at Weltevreden, taking into consideration the great inconvenience sustained by the Public, from the want of healthy and suitable accommodations to put up at, is thereby induced to offer for sale upon favourable conditions the House, outhouses, furniture and whatever appertained to the establishment.

For further particulars enquire of the Proprietor at Weltevreden.

VAN GESSELER TE LINTELO.
December 18th 1812.

Advertentie.

DE grootste verlegendheid en ongemak In Stede waar in zig vreemdelingen bevinden door het gebrek aan een Logement, moetende zig thans in de ongesonde Stad ophouden, zo bied den ondergetekende aan het publicq op favorable conditien het voor heen geweesen Logement, op Weltevreden met het geen daar nog meer toebehoorende is, tot dat eynde te koop aan, die gading daar in heeft vervoegen zig by den ondergetekende als eygenaar van 't zelve.

Weltevreden, den 18 December 1812.
VAN GESSELER TE LINTELO.

Advertisement.

THE Copartnership of WATTLEWORTH and DAVIDSON having been dissolved by mutual consent, the same has ceased from this date. MR. WATTLEWORTH has taken upon himself the settlement of all accounts and affairs relative to the late Firm—all Persons having any claims upon, or indebted thereto, are in consequence requested to state their demands, and pay their debts to MR. WATTLEWORTH.

BATAVIA, 14th December 1812.

Vendu Advertissement.

Door Vendumeesteren zal de volgende Vendutie worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag den 4 January 1813.

ZAL door Vendu-meesteren vendutie werden gehouden, voor het Vendukantoor, voor reekening van het Gouvernement, van Een Hondert Coyangs Ryst, by een halve Koyang iedere koop.

Advertisement.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late THOMAS DALTON, or the House of DALTON and WATT, as well as those having demands against the same, are requested to settle their accounts before the middle of the month of February, 1813, with the Deceased's Executors, WM. WATT and C. W. THALMAN.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te praetenderen hebben, of dan wel schuldig zyn aan wylen den Heer THOMAS DALTON, of aan 't Negotie huis van DALTON en WATT, worden versogt opgaven te doen voor medio February 1813, aan de Gemagtigdens W. WATT en C. W. THALMAN.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

BLANK BOOKS

MAY BE HAD

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,
THE LANDS

LAANHOF and JAPAN,

WITH A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE,
IN A SALUBRIOUS SITUATION,
NEAR TANNABANG.

For particulars application to be made at Laanhof.

Advertisement.

MR. *M. D. Burkens,* at the corner of the Tygers-gragt, has for Sale for ready-money, the following articles, the produce of the Estate Salapatjang:

BUTTER,
PADDY,
CHEROOTS,
FIRE-WOOD, &c.

Persons having any affairs to settle with the Proprietor of the said Estate, can address themselves to the said *Mr. Burkens,* who has also for Sale, Jewels, gold and silver Plate, Slaves, Horses, Carriages, &c.

Advertentie.

OP de hoek van de Tygers-gragt by *M. D. Burkens,* is te bekoomen tegens contante betaaling de ondervolgende Producten van het Landgoed Salapatjang, Boter, Padie, Sigaars, Hout enz. Zo mede iemand iets te praetenderen dan wel zake te vereffene heeft met den Eygenaar van voorz: Landgoed, kan zig addresseeren by voormelde *Burkens,* daar al meede te bekoomen is, Juwelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Slaaven, Paarden en Reytuigen enz:

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen, die iets te vorderen hebben, dan wel schuldig zyn aan de boedels van den te Batavia overleedene geweezene Luitenant in de Constructie winkel te Sourabaya ADAM DITMER, en den alhier overleedene Engelsche Translateur PIETER ELSTEIN, gelieven daar van opgave te doen aan het Collegie van Weesmeesteren te Sourabaya. binnen den tyd van zes weeken gereekend zedert den 18de December 1812.

Advertentie.

ALLE de genen die iets te vorderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Heer D. GORTZLOOD en Desselfs gesepareerde Huisvrouw M. SCHITZ, gelieven daar van voor het uiteinde van January 1813 schriftelyk opgave te doen, 't zy aan D. VAN SON, of wel aan J. Schitz junior.

BLANK FORMS.

BLANK POWERS of ATTORNEY, BONDS, and BILLS of LADING, may be had at the Gazette Office.

AN ASSORTMENT

OF

STATIONARY,

MAY BE HAD

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1813.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant Macartney, 4th Volunteer Battalion, to perform the Civil Duties at Banjoewangie, vice Clark, removed to Sumanap.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act'g Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA
Dec. 23, 1812.

The recurrence of the new year brings us before our Friends and Subscribers with sentiments of pride and satisfaction, mingled with gratitude and regret.—On public grounds we congratulate them as Britons on the proud and eminent situation which our beloved country continues to hold in the world—on her permanent grandeur and magnificence, on the lustre of her arms, and the stability of her resources.—Narrowing the view, we with equal sincerity congratulate our fellow subjects in Java, on the evident prosperity and general tranquillity of the colony—and on the well founded expectation that, as it's connection with Great Britain is extended, its wealth and resources will be brought into action, and it will again deserve the name of the capital of the *Eastern Seas*—while in our more individual capacity, we address our friends and our subscribers in general with grateful acknowledgement of the indulgence shewn to our labours, not unmixed with deep regret that he who has principally shared them has been so recently and unexpectedly removed from those literary and scientific pursuits in which he was eminent. The honors, however, which have been paid to the memory of the late Dr. Hunter, render superfluous any tribute to his remembrance from us.—It remains, therefore, only for us to offer to our Readers our congratulations on the return of the season, to express a sincere and hearty wish that they may enjoy as many more as they themselves can desire, and in requesting their indulgence in the further prosecution of our labours, (which must of necessity be confined for matter and importance in so remote a part of the World,) to assure them that as our object is to offer the Java Gazette as a channel for making known the state and peculiarities of the Island, as well as to notice the local novelties and amusements of the day, we shall thankfully receive any communications, and, should they not appear in our paper, we must trust to the liberal consideration of our correspondents of the reasons which we may assign for such omission.

A Letter from a Correspondent at Buitenzorg, says, "The Government-house has been a scene of elegant "and festive hospitality since the commencement of "the holidays—the party began to assemble on Christ-"mas Eve, and the house was filled on the day fol-"lowing.—Among others were present H. W. Muntinghe, Esq. J. W. Cranssen, Esq. Members of Coun-"cil, Colonel and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. "Blagrave, Mr. and Mrs. Couperus, Colonel Macleod, "&c. &c. and had our amiable hostess been perfectly "recovered, the festivities of the day would have been "perfect.—We had however the satisfaction of seeing "her engage in them with spirit, and partake of them "beyond what the most sanguine expectations could "have hoped, and they have been kept up in cheerful "and varied amusements ever since, several of the "guests having remained at Buitenzorg."

Accounts are received of the arrival of his Majesty's Ship Cornelia, in the Straits of Sunda, where it is understood she will remain until joined by the homeward bound China fleet, to which she is appointed convoy.

The melancholy fate of the ship Mangalore bound to this port, has been so imperfectly authenticated, that we have no hesitation in concluding it will be interesting to our Readers to receive the following deposition of the only survivor yet discovered, and which we are permitted to publish.

DEPOSITION OF JAUN MAHOMED, LATE A LASCAR ON BOARD THE MANGALORE.

Q.—What is your name?—A. Jaun Mahomed.

Q.—Did you belong to the ship wrecked off this Coast to the Southward?—A. Yes.

Q.—What was her name?—A. Mangalore.

Q.—Her Captain's name?—A. Captain Cook.

Q.—How many Mates?—A. Two.

Q.—Their names?—A. I don't know the 1st Officer's name, the 2d Mr. Dennis.

Q.—Any Passengers on board?—A. Three.

Q.—Their names?—A. I don't know.

Q.—How were they dressed?—A. One gentleman called General, all in red; another called Colonel, in blue, turned up with red on the collar, cuffs and breast; the third a stout man, sometimes in white, sometimes plain cloth coat. The latter gentleman had four (*Kala Feringee Granee log*,) Portuguese Writers with him, and several servants.

Q.—What was the number of persons on board?—A. In all 110.

Q.—How many men did the Ship's Crew consist of?—A. Including Sookances, Gunner, Qusab, Topazes and Lascars, in all 44.

Q. How do you account for the difference between 110 and 44?

A.—Captain and two Officers	3
Passengers	3
Writers	4
The stout gentleman's Moonshee and his attendant,	2
Captain's Butler, Khidmutgar and Cook	3
1st Officer's Boys	2
2d ditto ditto,	1
Tailors going for service	5
Barbers ditto ditto	2
Moonshees ditto ditto, (possibly Sircars) 10, each of whom had a lad with him	20
Carpenter,	1
Havildar, Naig, and 12 Sepoys	14
Servants to Passengers, including Hookahburdars, &c.	6
	66

Q.—Did the Havildar, Naig and Sepoys belong to the ship?—A. Yes.

Q.—Whither was the ship bound?—A. She was bound to Batavia, and thence to Bumbee, (probably Botany Bay.) and as the Captain said that was a cold country, he had got warm clothing for us.

Q.—What cargo was there on board?—A. Some small boxes came on board at Calcutta, each of which was as much as two men could carry. The 2d Officer said they were Reals, (Spanish Dollars) and in all 300,000. There were also packages of liquors, and a good deal of rice; we heard that these all belonged to the Captain.

Q.—Was there any Company's Cargo on board for Batavia?—A. I don't know, I think not.

Q.—Whereabouts was the ship when she foundered. Was she in sight of land, and how did it happen?—A. We were not in sight of land. The Captain had said the day before, that we should be at Batavia in three days; it was about 11 at night, the 2d Officer was on watch, all the other English gentlemen were in their cabins; many of the Lascars were sleeping on deck; it had been lightening, but not much; it rained too, but not much wind; when on a sudden there was an exceedingly vivid flash of lightening, immediately followed by very loud thunder. The main mast was struck, the sails were set on fire, the yards and rigging fell down on deck and killed and dreadfully wounded several. The 2d Officer I saw fall, though, I did not see any thing strike him. The ship was broken in two, and the long boat and another boat, (one over the other between the main and fore-masts) were crushed to pieces. The ship began to sink, all of us endeavoured to save ourselves on planks; but I saw no more of the Captain, 1st Officer or Passengers. The wreck almost immediately went down altogether, I got on a large plank or piece of the ship with four others, and for five several days I saw many persons, but no European, all about me, floating on parts of the wreck. On the 6th day in the morning, I could see no one but my 4 companions on the plank. In the course of this day they dropped off, but I had bound myself by means of my kummerbund to the plank. The same day at night I saw lights on shore, but in the morning I was again drifted out to sea; towards evening the tide or current carried me in again closer. This occurred four days successively, and on the 10th evening, I found myself close to the shore, and what happened for some time I cannot tell. On becoming sensible I found myself on the beach supported by two Malays, but all my clothes and two silver bangles or armlets, worth 20 Rupees were gone. It was many hours before food would stay on my stomach, my skin peeled off my whole body, and it was many days before I could sit up or walk. I am now arrived here and entreat food and a conveyance to Bengal.

Taken by me this 17th day of Nov. 1812.

(Signed) G. I. SIDDONS, *Secretary.*

(True copy,)

G. I. SIDDONS, *Secretary.*

To the Editor of the Java Govt. Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

One cannot but feel considerably astonished at the strange caprices, and the barbarous perversions, that TASTE sustains, under the foolish dominion of SINGULARITY.—Mortals elevated above competency, seem naturally eager to grasp at distinction as the grand and final ultimatum of human ambition; to attain it, many love of all things to appear *Singular*; not only in matters of *Taste*, but also in those of *Judgment*. This propensity appears particularly to accompany riches, and often to the utter exclusion of good Taste. For the wealthy are too apt to run into *refinements* of Art, until it absolutely sinks into downright absurdity. Hence it is we observe those *splendid deformities*, called buildings, &c. that *adorn* the Pleasure-grounds of the opulent; where all the paltry distinctions which riches alone can amply bestow, are proudly displayed without a symptom of either common sense or true Taste.—*Simplicity*, which is so much and justly admired in the performances of Art, we see *here*, buried beneath the Gothic whimsies, and the monstrous designs of an imagination, undirected by *Truth* and *Nature*. Yet such is the influence of custom, that I much fear Mr. Editor, we have imperceptibly become, if not converts, yet admirers of a style of singularity, so unnatural, so far-fetched, and which so characteristically denotes the several Buildings, Villas, Pleasure-gardens, &c. &c. that cannot, in *truth*, be said to embellish *our* Colonial metropolis. Where Nature has most lavishly dealt out her gifts in a rich soil, and lovely scenery, one regrets still more at seeing both perverted on an Island that certainly yields to none for either.—JAVA, I believe we may safely predict, will be the more valued and admired as we become better acquainted with it; and like real worth, improve on acquaintance. I think Sir, it will not be deemed an erroneous assertion, if I pronounce, that we are at least two *centuries* behind the rest of the world, not only in matters of Taste and the Fine Arts, but also in the Sciences. You and your readers may possibly think that this remark is too severe; but it will be discovered (on deliberate enquiry) to be no less true, when I mention Architecture in general, domestic and rural œconomy to apply to the former, and Physics in particular to the latter, I think Mr. Editor, my observation will be found consistent.

It is to this latter want of knowledge, that has reasonably stamped Java with being the "tomb for Europeans;" attributing to climate, what in fact springs from erroneous treatment of patients; and above all things, the want of taste and judgment in laying out pleasure-grounds.—This latter consideration is of the utmost importance—Dykes of stagnant filth, islands encompassed by green-fetid-water, over which hangs a smart wooden pavilion, cannot be said to be an elegant combination of *ideas*, though a majority of the senses are amply regaled.—The glorious rays of the Sun, also appears terribly obnoxious, and every plan that fancy can suggest is resorted to to exclude it from the face of the earth. Next we see Buildings loaded with a mass of the most graceless and the most inapplicable ornaments, at which one involuntarily applies Pope's famous line,

> "*Lo! what huge heaps of littleness around!*"

Hot climates, though celebrated for luxury, can boast of little Taste—and I believe it is too true that mankind degenerate under the zones; and yet, this degeneration cannot be strictly applied to the force of climate *alone*, but more immediately to the want of law and religion; for *Morals*, we know, are not directly regulated by its powers, as *they* may be transplanted any where.

I am lead to this reflection, from conceiving that morals are to Taste, what simplicity is to both—that the one is the prototype of the other, and affords a just criterion of judging the civilization of society in general—Men insulated from the rest of his species imbibe contracted notions; and time stamps on them a second nature.—It is to the enlivening intercourse of commerce, that not singly prevents the stagnation of acquired wealth, but also those of habits, taste, ideas and morals—It is therefore a common remark to observe, that where commerce is weak and partial, the human intellect *narrows*; prejudices follow, and (a general perversion of) social attributes, &c. become extinct. This may in a great degree account for the present state of this valuable Island. But there is another lateral consideration which strikes me to be of still greater weight, and may more satisfactorily apply to the civilization of any state;—I mean the practice of *selling Slaves!*—There is something so obnoxious in a traffic of *this* kind—something that contracts the human mind so much as to render it impervious and callous to those fine and generous emotions, which are the primary steps to civilization and the enlargement of human ideas.—Where Slavery existed, despotism ruled; and the species sunk on a level with the most abject of the brute creation—I think Mr. Editor, this slight digression will be found applicable to the spirit of this essay.—We must trace the causes of an effect before we can ably dispute and assign reasons on the question proposed; and the design of this paper is, "On the perversion of Taste, &c. &c."—I do not mean to exclude *Morals*; but the reader will fill up my *et cætera* as he pleases.—As the *word* is before me, I am half disposed to say a little on it—tho' your *correspondents* have hinted on its effects already, I trust I shall not be too presumptuous in doing the same;—for reprobating Slavery appears the peculiar province of an Englishman.

Without consulting antiquity for the truth of any custom, or regarding its age as a proof of its wisdom—Slavery has been, and always will be, a stigma on the state that professes to practice or even palliate it.—Not all the sophism in the world can do away such an idea from the breast of a man that credits the pure spirit of the Gospel.

The *Helotes* of Sparta have groaned under the bondage of their masters, and so have those of Java. The one was unworthy of a great and virtuous people, and the other has now wisely and greatly, abolished a traffic, as cruel and unnatural.—The reasons are striking to the most frigid and indifferent observer.—The man that labors for another and not for himself must detest it;—He who has no idea of property, whose field, whose goods, whose wife and children, nay his very *self*, are the property of another, might feel chained to an existance, miserable and hopeless.—He is intrusted in nothing, because he possesses nothing.—His attachment to his master is as the ox to crib; because he has been accustomed to it.—He is without country, without laws, without religion!—Let us call this *cant* declamation, or what you please, it is *truth* notwithstanding.

I admit, that to emancipate the slave, must be through long and even difficult paths; for he is yet a stranger to the import of the word liberty.—To him freedom signifies the ability of quitting the glebe or shop-board, to which he is lashed, and to be able to lead an idle vagabond life.—But does it follow thence, that slavery is a necessary evil? if so the labor of the ascent to reach virtue, may be deemed too difficult and arduous, and vice from being contiguous be necessary.—I trust Mr. Editor, that you and your readers will excuse this digression from the original purport of this communication.—I have, in developing the perversion of taste, &c. &c. endeavoured to trace its remotest causes, as being applicable, though opposite. For, as I remarked in a foregoing part of this paper, one may discover a strange similitude between the errors of Judgment and taste, when undirected by truth and nature.—They are both as necessary in forming a good garden as in forming a state.—To return then to my *villas*, where

> "*Grove meets grove, each alley has it brother,*
> "*And half the platform just reflects the other,*"

will conclude this long and desultory essay.—Batavia Sir, and its neighbourhood in particular, may boast of *singularity* in its architectural designs, but as for simplicity and chastity of execution, it is most lamentably deficient.—The profusion of grotesque statuary, that attracts your eye at every enterance, and stares you in the face, is charmingly imagined.—The walks laid out with geometrical precision; of ovals, parallels, pentagons, angles, &c. &c. marked by lines of plastered masonry and critically defined, affords the perambulator pleasure combined with instruction.—He has only to look around him, and the difficulties of *Conics* are half removed:—*Vegetative* convex himispheres, prisms, cones, &c. &c. all give him a rich repast of intellectual knowledge.—In fact, Sir, our *Java* Taste is *unique* of its kind, and fairly defies Nature; even Art blushes at her weakness, and the genius of the Virtuoso, straining in vain at something new and original, strikes out relics of absurdity, and temples dedicated to Folly.—In truth, *Taste* is nothing less than Whim.

You will have observed Sir, that I have not treated of Taste in its extensive meaning, but simply applied it to architecture gardening, and how far it is connected with *Simplicity*, to produce even Morality—I flatter myself, that my introduction of slavery, will not be found inapplicable, tho' no proof of that *just* Taste I seem to admire. But as variety and heterogeneous masses of rural buildings, villas, images of ancient and modern heroes and heroines; rude rustic fonts enveloped with syrens, satyrs, dolphins and Urns; cascades precipitated to the profundity of two feet six inches, into an abyss of nearly twice that in circumference; mazes of masonry; trees turned, twisted and lopped in a thousand fantastic ways and shapes; Chinese bridges, spanning dykes tinged by "natures favorite hue;"—all, all Mr. Editor, bespeak "variety is charming" as well in matters of *this* nature, as in the sublime science of Writing.

December 19th 1812. *C—S—H—S.*

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. C. ship Aurora, do. Juliana, do. Matilda, do. schooner Young Baracouta, do. Gun-boat, No. 6, ship Lowjee Family, do. Musapha, do. Mary, do. Gertruida, brig Jane, do. Lesidonis, do. Covelong, do. Mary Ann, do. Anna Maria, do. L'Emilie, do. Better Hope, do. Kater Bag, schooner Java, Arab ship Dowlet Savoy, do. Jamalole, do. Futty Alvadood, do. brig Idroos, do. Jalana, do. Abdassy.

SOURABAYA DIVISION.

ARRIVALS.] Dec. 13.—Schooner Draak, Knuppel, from Batavia.

Same day.—Brig Expedition, Smetterling, Samarang.

Dec. 15.—Brig Johana Catharina, Velt, Batavia.

Dec. 16.—Brig Verwagting, Gebhardt, Samarang.

Dec. 17.—Honorable Company's Cruizer Nautilus, Walker, Batavia.

DEPARTURES.] Dec. 18.—Honorable Company's cruizer Nautilus, Walker, for Macassar.

Deaths.

On Saturday last, Capt. Bowen, of His Majesty's ship Phœnix.

At Ryswyk, on Sunday morning the 27th inst. Mr. Thomas Dalton, of the firm of Dalton and Watt, after a severe illness of nearly 4 months.

On Tuesday last, at Messrs J. Shrapnell and P. Skilton's, Goonong Sahree, Mr. Patrick Still, fourth Mate of the Ship Lowjee Family, of Bombay, after a short illness—a young gentleman of respectable connections and promising abilities, sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintances, and by none more so than by his commander and brother officers.

At Jacatra, on Thurday, Mr. G. F. N. Goetz.

At Sourabaya, Mrs. Schutter, of a lock-jaw.

EUROPE.

GENERAL SIR J. STUART AND THE NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(COPY.) "*Winchester, March* 8, 1812.

"Sir—His Majesty having been most graciously pleased to appoint the 97th to be entitled the Queen's Own and a Royal Regiment, we have received a change of Colours, and I am desired by the Corps to request your kind acceptance of the old as our first Colonel, and in testimony of our sincere attachment.

"It was under these colours, and under your own immediate command on the memorable 21st of March, the Regiment went into action; it was on that day the Regiment proved itself worthy of the interest you had uniformly taken in its welfare and its honour.

"It is with the entire sanction of our present Colonel, that I have solicited and obtained the gracious authority of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, to offer you in the name of the Corps, the present tribute of our esteem and respect; and I cannot but add how particularly gratifying it is to myself, to have such an opportunity of expressing the warm sense I feel of the kind and friendly regard you have upon all occasions shewn to me.—I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) "JAMES LYON,

"*Lieut. Col. 97th, or Queen's Own Regiment and Colonel.*

"To Lieut. Gen. Sir John Stuart, K. B. K. C. Count of Maida."

(COPY.) "*London, March* 10, 1812.

"Sir—It was with extreme satisfaction that I learnt, during my late service in Sicily, that his Majesty had been most graciously pleased to mark his estimate of the merits of the 97th Regiment (which I can never cease to be vain that I once commanded), by naming them the Queen's Own and a Royal Corps.

"Most deeply, most gratefully sensible am I to the sentiment which has suggested to the Regiment, on this occasion, the offer of their first colours to my acceptance; it is the flattering pledge to me of their still kindly preserved remembrance, that I was individually the companion of their zealous duties, and personally shared with them in the laurels of that triumphant day when those colours were so gloriously and so memorably displayed on the never to be forgotten plains of Alexandria.

"I feel myself much indebted to your present Colonel, for the kind and friendly sanction under which his Regiment has solicited and obtained a high and gracious permission to make the present honourable appropriation in my humble favour. It is my confident, as well as ardent hope, that the name with which the Regiment is now so highly and so graciously distinguished, may be the presage of its increasing glories. And in requesting you to bear to them the renewed assurances of my warmest attachment, I beg you also to receive those of the sincere personal regard with which I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) "J. STUART, *Count of Maida.*

"To Col. Lyon, Lieut. Col. Commanding the 97th or Queen's Own (Royal) Regt.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

A meeting took place lately, on the beach near Bray, near Cork, between Capt. S. of the 8th regiment of foot, and Lieut. C. of the 55th regt.; who after an exchange of fire, the interference of the seconds prevented any further proceedings, and the parties separated.

THREATENING LETTERS.—On Monday night a Miss St. Julien, a female of elegant and prepossessing appearance, was brought up to Bow-street Office, together with a Mr. Harrison, charged with sending threatening letters to the Hon. Basil Cochrane. It appeared, that the lady had been *under the protection* of the Hon. Prosecutor for seven years, during which time she had several children by him. In consequence of his being dissatisfied with her conduct, he separated from her, which separation induced her to apply for a settlement. This being refused, Miss St. Julien threatened, in letters, to expose Mr. Cochrane, by accusing him of having wanted her to go into a steam bath to cause abortion, when she was pregnant from him. There being sufficient legal ground for considering Mr. Harrison implicated in sending the letters, they were both taken into custody.

After a long examination, in which Miss St. Julien maintained the truth of her charge, and Mr. Harrison requested leave to give some explanatory details, without being able to obtain permission from the Magistrates, who thought that he could not say any thing applicable to the charge, the parties were admitted to bail, which was immediately entered by Mr. Harrison's friends, in the sums of 200l. from each of the Prisoners, personally, for themselves, with two sureties of 100l. each. The friends of Mr. Harrison, who were present, became sureties for Miss St. Julien, as well as for him. We forbear from entering into any further details, lest we should create any improper prejudices in an affair of so serious a nature. The trial is to take place at the

ensuing Assizes for the county of Kent. Mr. Harrison is a young gentleman highly distinguished in the fashionable circles.

JANUARY 27.

On Wednesday a new Dock, of fifteen acres, was opened at the Commercial Dock, Rotherhithe; the sluice was cut by the Chairman, Sir C. Price, amidst the cheers of the spectators. These Docks now contain an area of about forty acres of water, with wharfage and bonding yards, sufficient to receive 200 sail of ships to discharge at the same time.

A part of the Rochdale Canal, in Manchester, having been let off, for the purpose of cleansing it of the mud, various sorts of property have been found (thrown in by nocturnal depredators,) such as apparel, furniture, &c.; and also a bundle, containing the *halves* of two-pound Bank of England notes, to the amount of some thousands.

On Friday night, soon after eleven o'clock, as a naval Officer, of the name of Stent, was passing the end of the Piazza in Covent-garden, he felt something at his pocket; he looked round and saw a man in company with several others, and having no doubt but he was going to pick his pocket, charged him with it, when the fellow gave him a violent blow, which cut his mouth open and knocked him down—the villain ran off. The cry of stop thief was raised, watchmen's rattles were sprung, &c. Pearkes, the Bow-street officer, happening to be passing the end of Charles-street, observed a man doubling back under the horses of a coach,—had no doubt but he was a robber, and knocked him down with his stick. Some of the companions of the robber knocked Pearkes down at the same time; however, the officer had got hold of his neckcloth, and kept him fast hold till some watchmen came to his assistance. The fellow was conveyed to the watch-house, where, with most horrid threats and imprecations, he lamented that he had not done the prosecutor and Pearkes serious injury. On Saturday morning he was brought before Mr. Nares. The officer did not appear, and sent word, as a reason, that he expected to go to sea in a few days; however, his brother, Mr. Alexander Stent, who was in company with him, attended, and sufficiently proved the charge. Humphreys, however, recognized him, as one of the most notorious characters upon the town; his name is Bill Judd. He considered him a complete cut and out man; that is a thief that will commit a depredation of any description. He goes with Soame's, Woodford's, Barney's, Old Pullen's, Conkeybeau's, and other gangs of day street-robbers, commonly called pick-pockets; and he associates with Jack the baker, as a house-breaker. Others of the officers corroborated this character, and Mr. Nares convicted him under the Police Act as a reputed thief.

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, dated Feb. 10, 1812.

"The South-Hampton frigate, Sir James Lucas Yeo, commander, in running down the coast near Mariguane, fell in with a frigate of 44 guns, a corvette ship of 21 guns, and a brig of 18 guns, with 1100 men, troops and sailors, on board, under the flag of the President Petion, and commanded by Admiral Gasper. On hailing the frigate, to know under what commisson they sailed, the answer was, 'Under that of General Borgalla.' Sir James then sent a boat to say, the British Government knew of only two parties in Hayti, who were authorised to send out ships of war; and added, they must go with him to Jamaica; saying, also, he would land the troops. To which Admiral Gasper replied, he could not. *Five minutes were given for* the Haytian Admiral to decide, before the expiration of which a broadside was fired into the English Frigate. A desperate action then ensued for two hours and a half, and ended in the Haytian frigate striking her colours. The corvette and brig were pursued by Sir James, but got under the guns of the Batteries near Mariguane. On board the Haytian frigate were 125 men killed, and 142 wounded, most of them severely. How many were killed and wounded in the corvette and brig could not be ascertained. The South Hampton had one man killed, and one midshipman wounded. The South-Hampton arrived at this port on the 7th inst. with her prize, a mere wreck, and rigged jury masts, and proceeded for Jamaica. The Indigene fleet was a part of Christophe's and had mutinied a few days before, confined their officers, and carried them into Mariguane. It is reported to-day, that all the foreigners in the South-Department were imprisoned, Englishmen and Americans. The Thalia and South-Hampton frigates, and Fire-Fly gun-brig, will go to Aux-Cayes, and demand the release of the British subjects."

The following letter was lately sent to Messrs. Clarke and Sons, booksellers.

Gentlemen,—about the latter end of the year 1807, as the writer of this was passing through Lincoln's-Inn-square, he found a bank of England note for 30*l.* folded up, and lying on the ground, at the bottom of the first stone-steps, as you come in from the Strand. In a few days after, passing the same way, he saw an advertisement offering a reward of five guineas to the finder of the note, with direction to apply to Messrs. Clarke and Sons, the corner of Portugal-street. The want of money, in an unlucky moment, tempted him to pay no attention to the advertisement. For this one false step he has suffered many a sleepless night and uneasy hour: he most earnestly begs forgiveness, and as some atonement (having now justly acquired the means of refunding) now sends to Messrs. Clarke and Sons, 30*l.* together with four years interest; and he most earnestly beseeches them to acknowledge the receipt of it in the Courier or *Times* newspapers, in a line directed to X. X. on the day next but one or two on receipt of this, and he is sure that their respectable characters will prompt them to return it to the right owner with all convenient speed.

"Their compliance with the above will much oblige a mind who will be really distracted until he sees the receipt of the above acknowledged in either of the above papers. "X. X."

30*l.*—Four years interest to Dec. 30, 6*l.*—Total 36*l.*

Mem.—In the Courier of the 25th December, 1811, Messrs. C. and Sons acknowledged the receipt of the above sum.

Old-Bailey,—February 23.

A Lady, named Frances Lisson, who had been out on bail, was placed at the bar, to take her trial on a charge of—Larceny. Her appearance seemed at once to surprise, and interest the spectators; her dress was tasteful, though plain; her figure elegant, though emaciated; her manners highly polished, and her contenance, which had once been handsome, bearing the deepest impression of anxiety and grief; the result, probably, of that menaced infamy, which, in spite of nature and education, accident had placed before her eyes. So powerful was the sympathy which she excited, merely by her appearance, that almost every individual of the more gentle sex in Court wept; when in a scarcely audible voice she pleaded not guilty; the fountains of her own tears appeared to have been exhausted.

Mr. Bolland, Counsel for the prosecution, proceeded to state, that a person of the name of Arundel had, about four years since come from Gloucestershire, to reside in London, when he entered into the service of Hankey and Co. as an accountant, and having been obliged to give up the employment on account of ill health, had some time since set up in business, with his wife, who was a worker of muslins. Mrs. Lisson called on him on the 24th of last January, which was on Friday, and having informed him that she had been recommended to deal with him, desired he would bring goods of a certain description to her house in Ashby-street, Northampton-square, on the following morning. He assented, and called with a box of goods according to appointment; he was shown into a room without a fire, and shortly afterwards Mrs. Lisson came to him; she looked at some articles, and admired them, but observed that the room was cold, and taking up a parcel of the goods in her hands, desired him to follow her into another room where there was a fire. This he did, but observed, when he got into the room, which she had reached a little time before him, that she was employed putting some articles into a chest of drawers, in a hurried manner, his suspicion was excited by this circumstance. He did not, however, say any thing, but proceeded to display his muslins, &c. and Mrs. Lisson bought articles from him to the amount of 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* When this purchase was completed, he proposed to show her a ruff, similar to one which she had bought; but on searching for this, he perceived that it was missing, as well as some other articles he thought he had brought with him. He then mentioned his supposed loss, and Mrs. Lisson desired a young lady who had come into the room, to search for them in that where they had been. The search, however, proving ineffectual, Mr. Arundel left the house, returned to his own, when he again searched for the articles, on the idea that he had not taken them from it, but not finding them there either, he immediately proceeded to the Police-office, Hatton-garden, when he got two warrants, one to search the prisoner's house, and another for her apprehension. The search for the property proved ineffectual; but the Lady, who, though absent from home, made no attempt to conceal herself, was taken, but after an examination before the Magistrates, was held to bail, her sureties entering into very heavy recognizances. Her now coming forward, when it was in her power to abscond, Mr. Bolland admitted, was a circumstance much in her favour. He understood, moreover, he said, that a number of persons of high rank were now in attendance who would give her an excellent character; but, notwithstanding all this, if the case were duly made out, it appearing that the prosecutor could not be actuated by any sinister motive, the Jury would, however disagreeable it might be to their feelings, perform their duty, and bring in a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Arundel was then examined, and gave evidence to the above effect.

In cross examination by Mr. Alley, he said that after he had left Hankey and Co. he had been employed in a house No. 30, Cheapside, which had failed while he was there; he had been for the last three weeks employed by the Earl of Warwick to adjust the accounts of a soap manufactory, in which his Lordship was concerned: he did not know his Lordship personally, he was employed by his Agent, Mr. Beverage. Mrs. Lisson had come to his shop in consequence of her having received from a Miss Bewick, one of a number of cards which he had commissioned that person to distribute. He had never said on his examination at Hatton-garden, that his wife had helped him to pack the box he took to Mrs. Lisson's the night before he went there, he had packed it himself the morning he went. The names of the officers who had assisted him in his search for the property were not on the back of the bill which had been found by the Grand Jury; he had not brought them before the Grand Jury. His wife was not in Court. He could have brought her forward as an evidence.

Mr. Alley—Why did you not?—A. I did not think it necessary.

Mr. Alley—What; you imagine the story you have told would be believed upon your own assertion?—A. Don't expect you to believe me.

Mr. Alley—I dare say my faith is as great on this occasion as that of any other person here. Is this the first time you had a criminal prosecution in hand?—A. Yes.

Mr. Alley—Had you never complained of any one having robbed you at a Police-office?—A. No.

Mr. Alley—You never complain of your wife or mother having robbed you?—A. No.

The prosecutor, however, on being questioned by his own Counsel, said, that he had got an officer from Marlborough-street, not the Hatton-garden office, to accompany him once to Chelsea, where his wife happened to be, in order to search her person for two memorandums of some value, which he suspected her to have taken out of his pocket. Notwithstanding this humiliating confession, he continued to support a most disgusting effrontery, which he had exhibited throughout the whole of his examination, unabated.

To other questions put by Mr. Alley, he answered that he had not taken an inventory of the things he had brought to Mrs. Lisson's, although it was his usual practice to take an inventory when he carried out goods. Mrs. Lisson had not told him that the reason she did not like to stay in the room without a fire, was, that she had a cold and sore breast.

Mr. Alley—Of all the persons by whom you have been employed, you have not brought forward one to vouch for the correctness of your conduct while in their service?—A. I saw a respectable person in Court just now, who would do so, but he is gone.

Mr. King, the prisoner's solicitor, deposed, that he had heard the prosecutor, in his examination at Hatton garden, *positively and repeatedly affirm* that his wife had assisted him to pack up the articles he carried to Ashby-street the night before he went there.

Mr. John Lukin, partner to Mr. King, deposed to the same effect.

Mr. Justice Heath.—"Gentlemen of the Jury, it appears to me that this business need proceed no farther. There are other witnesses ready to appear for the prisoner, among them many noble persons, who would state her character to be perfectly pure; but the prosecutor, whose testimony is in itself extremely weak, has been contradicted by two respectable and unbiassed witnesses: I think you can have no hesitation in acquitting the prisoner."

The Jury rose to a man, and without the least previous communication, each seemed desirous of usurping the office of Foreman, and assured the Judge of their entire acquiescence in what he had said.

The course of the poor victim's feelings now took a different turn, she sunk down in her chair, burst into tears, and was obliged to be carried out of Court, while it would be difficult to say whether pity or indignation predominated in the breasts of those who had witnessed the last stage of her unmerited suffering.

A few days ago, as Donald Christie, an industrious labourer, on the farm of Moorhouse, in Scotland, was employed in blowing up some stones, a charge exploded unexpectedly, shot off two of his fingers—in a state of terror he ran directly to a surgeon in Kirruemuir for assistance; having met a person on the road, he exclaimed with great anxiety, "Oh, man, there's twa o' my finger blawn awa wi' a shot. *Is my head* (pointing to it) *a' there?*"

BRITISH INTREPIDITY REWARDED.

An Account has recently been received from South America, stating that the Queen of Portugal's life had been preserved by the prompt assistance rendered to her Majesty by an English sailor named Mathews. The Queen was in the act of taking a drive in her carriage drawn by four mules, which, after throwing their riders, ran furiously away, and were proceeding at full speed to the verge of a precipice. All her attendants and spectators were so much alarmed, that they did not attempt to arrest their progress, which was courageously performed by the sailor before-mentioned, on whom the Prince Regent of Portugal has settled a pension for life, and requested, through his Captain, that he might be discharged from the navy, which the Admiralty have directed to be carried into effect.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

A respectable Evening Paper, The Pilot, states the following curious fact, from a source which they deem wholly indisputable:—

"From one of the most wealthy and respectable Banks in this country the Bank of England received a package *of their own Notes!* These Notes were subjected to the customary investigation, and one of them pronounced upon, and returned, as a forged Note. The private Banker, accustomed to exert, not only a due, but a very jealous vigilance, was struck with astonishment, and again, scrutinizing the Note, by all known tests, and all possible modes of examination, solemnly declared to his partner—*that if that Note was a forged one, then there was an end to all security, and it was full time for them to close their doors, and bring their establishment to its final doom!* The note was returned to the Bank of England, accompanied with a most respectful request, that it might be re-examined, when, upon a closer inspection, it was found to be genuine and passed to account.

A caricature has been exhibited at Paris, in which the Emperor and the King of Rome are the most prominent characters. The Emperor is represented as sitting at a table in the nursery with a cup of coffee before him, into which he is squeezing beet-root. Near to him is seated the young King of Rome, voraciously sucking the beet-root. The nurse, who is steadfastly observing him, is made to say, "*Suck, Dear, suck,* your father *says* it is sugar."

AMERICA.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
March 10, 1812.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 9.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Edward Coles, his secretary:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress copies of certain documents which remain in the Department of State. They prove that at a recent period, whilst the United States, notwithstanding the wrongs sustained by them, ceased not to observe the laws of peace and neutrality towards Great Britain, and in the midst of amicable professions and negociations on the part of the British government through its public minister here, a secret agent of that government was employed in certain States, more especially at the seat of government in Massachusetts, in fomenting disaffection to the constituted authorities of the nation, and in intrigues with the disaffected for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws: and eventually, in concert with a British force, of destroying the Union and forming the eastern part thereof into a political connection with Great Britain.

In addition to the effect which the discovery of such a procedure ought to have on the public councils, it will not fail to render more dear to the hearts of all good citizens that happy Union of these States, which, under Divine Providence, is the guarantee of their liberties, their safety, their tranquillity and their prosperity.

JAMES MADISON.

March 9, 1812.

Mr. Henry to Mr. Monroe.
Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1812.

To James Monroe, Esq. Secretary of State, &c.

Sir,—Much observation and experience have convinced me, that the injuries and insults with which the United States have been so long and so frequently visited, and which cause their present embarrassment, have been owing to an opinion entertained by Foreign States, "*that in any measure tending to wound their pride or provoke their hostility, the Government of this Country could never induce a great majority of its Citizens to concur.*"—And as many of the evils which flow from the influence of this opinion on the policy of foreign nations, may be removed by any act that can produce unanimity among all parties in America, I voluntarily tender to you, Sir, such means, as I possess, towards promoting so desirable and important an object, which if accomplished, cannot fail to extinguish, perhaps forever, those expectations abroad, which may protract indefinitely an accommodation of existing differences, and check the progress of industry and prosperity in this rising empire.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Documents and Correspondence relating to an important mission in which I was employed by Sir Jas. Craig, the late Governor General of the British Provinces, in North America, in the Winter of the year 1809.

The publication of these papers will demonstrate a fact not less valuable than the good already proposed; it will prove that no reliance ought to be placed on the professions of good faith of an administration, which, by a series of disastrous events, has fallen into such hands as a Castlereagh, a Wellesley, or a Liverpool—I should rather say into the hands of the stupid subalterns, to whom the pleasures and the indolence of those Ministers have consigned it.

In contributing to the good of the United States by an exposition which cannot (I think) fail to solve and melt all division and disunion

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

POETRY.

(Inserted at the request of a Subscriber.)

ANTHEM FOR CHRISTMAS-DAY.

Nations! rejoice, lift up your eyes,
And send your fears away,
News from the region of the skies,
Salvation's born to-day.

Jesus the God whom Angels fear,
Comes down to dwell with you;
To day he makes his entrance here,
But not as Monarchs do.

No gold nor purple swadling bands,
Nor royal shining things;
A Manger for his cradle stands,
And holds the King of Kings.

Thus Gabriel sang, and strait around,
The heavenly armies throng;
They tune their harps to lofty sound,
And thus conclude the song:

"Glory to God that reigns above,
"Let peace surround the earth,
"Mortals shall know their maker's love,
"At their Redeemer's birth.

"Lord, and shall Angels have their songs,
"And men no tunes to raise,
"O may we lose our useless tongues,
"When they forget to praise.

"Glory to God that reigns above,
"That pitied us forlorn,
"We join to sing our maker's love,
"For there's a Saviour born."

Mr. Editor.

The following lines were written by a friend of mine, in consequence of hearing at a party, a Lady dignify the Mustard of this Country, (either really or "*affecting*," (as I am inclined to think,) to believe it such) with the baronial title of "German."

Yours

D——j——a, }
Dec. 12, 1812. }

A Lady fair, the other day,
In converse not often worsted,
With wit, e'er ready to display,
Eke, in praise of "German Mustard."

Ah me! she cries, do pray expound,
Where you procur'd this dainty?
The Host replied, with bow profound,
In Java's Isle, there's plenty.

The *point* of this, I did'nt know,
Nor was it soon unravelled,
But now I have't,—'Twas to shew
The company, she had travelled.

To the EDITOR *of the* JAVA GAZETTE.

SIR,

On reading some lines in your Additional Supplement of the 28th November, to a friend of mine, the answer to "What is Prudery?" a question immediately struck him "What is Plagiary?" As he had put the question, I insisted on his writing an answer. in about half an hour he produced the following lines.

What is Plagiary?
'Tis a man, tho' fond of writing,
Lacks the method of indicting;
'Tis an animal who pretends
To scribble to amuse his friends,
But whose labors when made public,
Prove to be another's fabric;
'Tis an aukward gauky creature,
A very thief in Literature;
'Tis a daw with borrowed plumes,
Who on the public sense presumes;
His punishment should be I vow,
To let him know he is seen thro';
When Poets are guilty of Plagiarism,
You cannot do better than to *Quiz'em.*

TUAN,

Nonya Nonya de Samarang sooda dappat leat summa etoo Pantoen yang Philo-Villunda sooda beckin—etoo Pantoen punya bebunee saparo buttool, saparo sala; sakara Saya adda branie kassee adjar baiee baiee summa etoo Tuan English *en* Tuan Hollanda yang sooda* tulees buggitoo rupa derree Nonya Nonya de seenee. Kalo Tuan suka, Kitta minta bear Tuan taroe euee Pantoen de Cartas, etoo Tuan Tuan simmonya bollee tau kiah derree kitta orang punya sala tra-bollee jadee, kiah kitta orang adda anak de seenee, *maar* derree Tuan Allah punya suka sudja, luggee derree orang orang English adjock adjock summa kitta orang punea addut, etoo addut trada nantee jaddee libbee manees, ea libbee baiee.

SAMARANG }
Dec. 1812. }

Salamut,
Nonya Tuah.

Appa nonya nonya seenee,
Tuan geela, soeda sala,
Mistee eingat barang enee,
Trada patoet de kapala.

Bollee leat kerja teda,
Tulees geela, chuma chuma,
Artee jahat, tadjam leeda,
Biesa doedoek dalam ruma.

Miskee nonya makan seeree,
En tambacco miskee suda,
Miskee jallan kanan, karee,
Nonya teda meenoom *Hookah.*

Etoo *hookah* busook banyak,
Tahan, seappa orang bollee,
De enee negree preggee tanjak,
Seappa suka, *Fus*, Ta,ee olee.

Miskee nonya jallan malum,
Summa anak, summa lakk[illegible],
Nonya punya artee dalam,
Teda eingat *spot en* makee.

En cabaya pu[illegible]anjang,
Nonya, *Fus*, [illegible] sakallee,
Maar summa kakee telanjang,
Seappa jallan putar ballie.

Luggee kaloo nonya nonya,
Makan nassee dangan tangan,
Brissie nassee dea punya,
Derree maija lakas bangoen.

Tra-tau meenoom sapre haree,
Port, Madeira, Brandy, Beer,
Tra-tau makan *Beef en Curry,*
Makanan busook, *English Heer.*

Nonya buttool artee luggee,
Kerja libbee banyak adda,
Trada eingat geela puggee,
Malum tulees *justa* trada.

Nassee banyak de enee dunea,
Negree banyak gunoeng tana,
Orang addut dea punya,
Pastee turoot mana mana.

Nonya punya addut seenee,
Kalo kera bagoos teda,
Jangan tulees *spot* buggenee,
Dungan munees Goyang leda.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Poetical favors from our Correspondents are delayed until next week.

(Continued from the third page.)

among its citizens, I flatter myself with the fond expectation that when it is made public in England, it will add one great motive to the many that already exist, to induce that nation to withdraw its confidence from men whose political career is a fruitful source of injury and embarrassment in America; of injustice and misery in Ireland; of distress and apprehension in England; and contempt every where. In making this communication to you, Sir, I deem it incumbent on me distinctly and unequivocally to state, that I adopt no party views, that I have not changed any of my political opinions; that I neither seek nor desire the patronage nor countenance of any Government nor of any Party, and that in addition to the motives already expressed, I am influenced by a just resentment of the perfidy and dishonor of those who first violated the conditions upon which I received their confidence; who have injured me and disappointed the expectations of my Friends, and left me no choice but between a degrading acquiescence in injustice, and a retaliation which is necessary to secure to me my own respect.

This wound will be felt where it is merited; and if Sir James Craig still live, his share of the pain will excite no sympathy among those who are at all in the secret of our connection.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) J. HENRY.

No. VI.

Mr. Henry's memorials to Lord Liverpool, enclosed in a letter to Mr. Peel, of the 13th June, with a copy of that letter.

The undersigned most respectfully submits the following statement and memorial to the Earl of Liverpool:

Long before and during the administration of your Lordship's predecessor, the undersigned bestowed much personal attention to the state of parties and to the political measures in the United States of America:

[Here is an erasure of about four lines.]

Soon after the affair of the *Chesapeake* frigate, when His Majesty's Governor General of British America had reason to believe that the two countries would be involved in a war, and had submitted to his Majesty's ministers the arrangements of the English party in the United States for an efficient resistance to the General Government, which would probably terminate in a separation of the northern states from the general confederacy; he applied to the undersigned to undertake a mission to Boston, where the whole concerns of the opposition were managed. The object of the mission was to promote and encourage the federal party to resist the measures of the General Government; to offer assurances of aid and support from His Majesty's government of Canada; and to open a communication between the leading men engaged in that opposition and the Governor General upon such a footing as circumstances might suggest; and finally to render the plans then in contemplation, subservient to the views of His Majesty's government.*

The undersigned undertook the mission which lasted from the month of January to the month of June inclusive, during which period those public acts and legislative resolutions of the Assemblies of Massachusetts and Connecticut were passed, which kept the General Government of the United States in check and deterred it from carrying into execution the measures of hostility with which Great Britain was menaced.

For his services on the occasion herein recited, and the loss of time and expenses incurred, the undersigned neither sought nor received any compensation; but trusted to the known justice and liberality of his Majesty's government for the reward of services which could not, he humbly conceives, be estimated in pounds, shillings, and pence. On the patronage and support which was promised in the letter of Sir J. Craig, under date of the 16th January, 1809, wherein he gives an assurance, "That the former correspondence and political information transmitted by the undersigned had met with the particular approbation of His Majesty's Secretary of State; and that his execution of the mission (proposed to be undertaken in that letter) would give him a claim not only on the Governor General, but on his Majesty's Ministers;" the undersigned has relied, and now most respectfully claims, in whatever mode the Earl of Liverpool may be pleased to adopt.

*Vide the dispatches of Sir J. Craig in June 1808.

The undersigned most respectfully takes this occasion to state, that Sir J. Craig promised him an employment in Canada worth upwards of one thousand pounds a year, by this letter (herewith transmitted) under date of 13th Sept. 1809, which he has just learned has, in consequence of his absence, been given to another person. The undersigned abstains from commenting on this transaction; and most respectfully suggests that the appointment of Judge Advocate General of the Province of Lower Canada, with a salary of five hundred pounds a year, or a Consulate in the U. S. *sine curia*, would be considered by him as a liberal discarge of any obligation that his Majesty's government may entertain in relation to his service.

Copy of a Letter to Mr. Peel, enclosing the foregoing.

Sir—I take the liberty to enclose to you a memorial addressed to the Earl of Liverpool; and beg you will have the goodness either to examine the documents in your office, or those in my own possession, touching the extent and legitimacy of my claims.

Mr. Ryland, the Secretary of Sir J. Craig, is now in London; and, from his official knowledge of the transactions and facts alluded to in the memorial, can give any information required on that subject.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

June 13, 1811. (Signed) J. H.

Letter of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, by his Secretary, R. Peel, Esq. recognizing Mr. Henry's services, &c.

No. VII.

Downing-street, 28th June, 1811.

SIR,—I have not failed to lay before the Earl of Liverpool, the memorial, together with its several enclosures, which was delivered to me a few days since, *by General Loft*, at your desire.

His Lordship has directed me to acquaint you that he has referred to the correspondence in this office, of the year 1808, and finds two letters from Sir James Craig, dated 10th April, and 5th May, transmitting the correspondence that has passed during your residence in the northern states of America, and expressing his confidence in your ability and judgment; but Lord Liverpool has not discovered any wish on the part of Sir James Craig, that your claims for compensation should be referred to this country; nor, indeed, is allusion made to any kind of arrangement or agreement that had been made by that officer with you.

Under these circumstances, and had not Sir James Craig determined on his immediate return to England, it would have been Lord Liverpool's wish to have referred your memorial to him, as being better enabled to appreciate the ability and success with which you executed a mission, undertaken at his desire. Lord Liverpool will, however, transmit it to Sir James Craig's successor in the government, with an assurance, that, from the recommendation he has received in your favour, and the opinion he has formed on your correspondence, he is convinced that the public service will be benefited by your active employment in a public situation.

Lord Liverpool will also feel himself bound to give the same assurance to the Marquis Wellesley, if there is any probability that it will advance the success of the application which you have made to his Lordship.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

(Signed) ROBERT PEEL.

John Henry, Esq. 27, Leicester-square.

Mr. Henry to Mr. Peel, September 21, 1811. No other answer than a despatch to Sir George Prevost and the letter marked B.

No. VIII.

London, 4th September, 1811.

Sir,—I have just now learned the ultimate decision of my Lord Wellesley, relative to the appointment which I was desirous to obtain: and find that the subsisting relations between the two countries, forbid the creating a new office in the United States, such as I was solicitous to obtain. In this state of things I have not a moment to lose in returning to Canada, and have taken my passage in the last and only ship that sails for Quebec this season. As I have not time to enter de novo into explanations with the gentleman who is in your office, and as I have received assurances from you, in addition to the letter of my Lord Liverpool, of the 27th June, that, "his Lordship would recommend me to the Governor of Canada, for the first vacant situation that I would accept." I beg the favor of you to advise me how I am to get the recommendation, without loss of time.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

J. H.

Robert Peel, Esq. &c. &c.

Copy of the letter written by Lord Liverpool to Sir Geo. Prevost, furnished by the under Secretary of State. Original in the despatch to the Governor General:

No. IX.

Downing-street, 16th Sept. 1811.

SIR,—Mr. Henry, who will have the honor of delivering this letter, is the gentleman who addressed to me the memorial, a copy of which I herewith transmit, and to whom the accompanying letter from Mr. Peel was written by my direction.

In compliance with his request, I now fulfil the assurance which I have given of stating to you my opinion of the ability and judgement which Mr. Henry has manifested on the occasions mentioned in his memorial; and of the benefit the public service might derive from his active employment in any public situation, in which you should think proper to place him. I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

(Signed) LIVERPOOL.

To Sir George Prevost, Bart. &c. &c.

MARCH 17.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress a letter from the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of G. Britain, to the Secretary of State.

JAMES MADISON.

March 13, 1812.

LETTER.

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, has read in the public papers of this City with the deepest concern, the message sent by the President of the United States to Congress on the 9th inst. and the documents which accompanied it.

In the utter ignorance of the undersigned as to all the circumstances alluded to in these documents, he can only disclaim most solemnly on his own part, the having had any knowledge whatever of the existence of such, a mission or of such transactions as the communication of Mr. Henry refers to, and express his conviction that from what he knows of these branches of his Majesty's Government with which he is in the habit of having intercourse, no countenance whatever was given by them to any schemes hostile to the internal tranquillity of the United States.

The undersigned, however, cannot but trust that the American Government and the Congress of the United States, will take into consideration the character of the individual who has made the communication in question, and will suspend any further judgment on its merits until the circumstances shall have been made known to his Majesty's Government.

The undersigned requests the Secretary of State to accept the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.

Washington, March 11, 1812.

The Message having been read, was on motion of Mr. Newton, referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

CALCUTTA OCTOBER 8, 1812,

On Friday afternoon the 2d current, as Mr. Elston was laying down some new building in Garden Rearch, he observed a large deep laden Cutter working down with the Ebb. The strength of the current was so great as to overpower the effect of her topsail thrown back; and as he conjectured would happen, she missed stays. Seeing she must come on shore, he called off his workmen to the number of 300, to give every assistance; got a tow line from a ship dropping down; the Pilot of which came to an anchor for the purpose. But the Cutter previously coming against the Bank, grounded; while the attempt was made by the ship to warp her off, the tow line broke, and every measure was obliged to be instantly resorted to, to prevent her falling over. Having only one fathom under her lee beam, and three fathoms water under the weather beam. The Cable was immediately taken on shore, being previously secured to the Mast near the Deck, and carried round a tree at some distance. A spare Mast placed perpendicular, and lashed on the weather side, saved a valuable Vessel and Cargo from being overwhelmed, as the Ebb fell rapidly. On the return of the tide, Mr. Elston took out an anchor, on his Bouliah, to deep water, and set all hands at the Capstern as soon as he found water enough, and had the pleasure to leave her at Anchor, and free from injury by eleven at night, when he took his leave after receiving the warmest thanks of Captain Janson, and three French Gentlemen, Passengers, for his exertion. We understand the Cutter is proceeding to the Isle of France, with a very valuable Cargo, and all covered by insurance. The Pilot on board from having just recovered from severe illness, was actually rendered incapable of exertion; but felt confident on seeing her afloat again, he could take her safe down to the sand heads without other aid. Just below Sir John D'Oyly's house, the river ebbs rapid, and vessels working down with the wind at N. W. should near the other shore, as unless it blows strong, they must inevitable fall against banks amazingly steep and pucka ghauts, from which the earth has been torn by the current.

[*Daily Adver.*

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